

COLONIST AND CHRONICLE

Wednesday Morning, July 11, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Entitlements of accounts will be required monthly or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

The News.

The telegraphic intelligence received during the last two days is of peculiar interest. Last week a vague intimation reached us of the possibility of a Ministerial collapse in England, but we were scarcely prepared to hear so soon afterwards of the actual resignation of the Cabinet. After months of patient endurance, the Union of the Colonies was so far considered *un fait accompli*, that the bill had been drafted and only awaited the disposal of the Reform Bill, and other important measures, when we were assured that it would be submitted to Parliament. The second reading of the Franchise Bill was pulled through the House of Commons by a small majority after a close and desperate struggle. The Ministry, says our telegram, "had constantly carried their points by majorities ranging from five to twenty-seven, when Lord Dunkellin (Liberal member for Gaiway) moved that the basis of the Borough Franchise be seven pounds rateable value instead of seven pounds rental value, which it was estimated would make a difference of sixty thousand persons in the number designed to be qualified—seven pounds rateable being equal to nine pounds rental. The vote resulted in 306 for the Ministry and 317 for the motion," or a majority against the Government of eleven. The Ministry in consequence of the defeat tendered their resignations to the Queen, and Parliament adjourned to await the result. This, to all intents and purposes—unless indeed Mr Cardwell will have remembered us in our necessity before his official dissolution—shoves the Union question for some time to come, and leaves us to huddle along, as best we can, in our former uncertain and unsatisfactory condition. In view of the dangers of a disruption of the Government in such stormy times as the present, the Queen may induce Earl Russell and his Ministers to retain office for a further period; and if so Mr Cardwell's little nursing may yet be weaned and baptized, but the chance is a faint one—a broken reed on which to rest our hopes. From Europe, the news is becoming more and more exciting. The impetuous Italians, in their eagerness to set foot on Venetian soil, appear to have reckoned without their host, and have opened the campaign in northern Italy, as unfortunately as they did the war of '59. Having crossed the Mincio on the 22nd of June, near Gaeta, the Italians advanced without resistance towards the river Bella, driving by their superior numbers an Austrian brigade back upon the outlying forts of Verona. The King's troops continued their onward march on either side of the Mincio towards Peschiera, a strongly fortified town at the southern end of Lake Garda, here it would seem the Austrians were well prepared to receive them, and a great battle ensued which resulted in the defeat of both wings of the Italian army, and their retreat across the Mincio followed by the Imperial forces, who took several cannon and many prisoners, beholding it is said, with great valor. The Italian troops appear to have fought bravely under fire. Prince Amadeus and several Generals were wounded. It is not probable that the Austrians in Venetia will attempt to follow up the success of their arms, they will have enough to do to repel the invading forces at the several points of attack, and know too well the dangerous risk that they would incur in leaving their strongly fortified position in northern Italy. In the meantime Garibaldi was hastening to the battle ground; bridges were to be thrown across the Po, and the next telegrams will probably bring word of fresh engagements, as the Italian reverses had only served to fire the people and to incite them to redouble their efforts to liberate Venetia. A diversion in favor of Prussia by attacking Bavaria through the Tyrol was contemplated. The Italian volunteers had worsted a detachment of Austrians near the bridge of Caffaro. From Germany the news is no less interesting. The Hanoverian army was completely surrounded by the Prussians and 24 hours were granted to the King for determining upon the terms of capitulation, although another despatch says that they had escaped into Meiningen. The elector of Hesse Cassel, refused proffered terms of alliance on the entry of the Prussians into the Electorate, which would have guaranteed to him his sovereign rights, and he had been sent north. Brunswick had intimated her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for reform, and a Berlin despatch says that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the

northern States with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. The Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been demobilized and will form a reserve corps with other troops in northern Germany. The Grand Duke of Baden had broken off relations with Prussia, which adds another State to the Austrian cause. On the other hand, the Hungarians were already showing signs of shaking off the hated Austrian yoke. A great battle in Bohemia, was considered inevitable. From Madrid we have intelligence of the suppression of a serious military revolt and from Bokhara, we learn that the Russians were establishing their supremacy, and after seven days hard fighting had defeated the enemy, placing the Emir in most critical position. Verily we live in stirring times.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES!

Europe.

Berlin, June 23.—The official Staats Anzeiger to day says, after the entry of the Prussians into the Electorate of Hesse Cassel the King of Prussia made fresh endeavours to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 23d, the Prussian Minister offered an alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for a new Confederation on the condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which should guarantee the Treaty of 1814. Had this been accepted, possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed him. The Elector, however, declined these conditions without further hesitation. It was, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to connect the two positions of the Kingdom of Prussia. The present military position of the Prussian Kingdom is a sure guarantee against the return of the former state of things. The Elector of Hesse has been sent to the North. The King of Prussia has placed the Castles of Sterzing and Konigberg at his disposal.

A telegram from Berlin of the 25th says the Prussian Government intend to instruct their representatives abroad to declare that the circulation of false intelligence by the Austrian authorities relative to the forcible enrollments by Prussians in Bohemia, is a breach of international law, and that their object is to prevent the Austrian population from viewing the war which has broken out in the light of a war of extermination against the inhabitants. Prussia has decided not to carry out in the case of Hanover the measures allowed by international law against the shipping of a hostile country, and has instructed commanders of Prussian men-of-war neither to blockade Hanover ports nor seize private property at sea with the exception of contraband of war belonging to Hanoverians. Brunswick has notified the Prussian Government of her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for reform. A despatch from Berlin says it is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the Northern German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. Many Hungarian deserters have come into Prussian outposts with horses and accoutrements, and a detachment has been formed of them at Glogau. Hungarian officers were expected to arrive in order to organize them. Mecklenburg and Oldenburg armies have been demobilized; they will form a reserve corps with other troops in Northern Germany near Torgau.

Eastern States.

Chicago, July 8.—The House yesterday passed the Senate Bill heretofore reported to quiet land titles in California. The House debated the tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and adopted amendments to increase the duty on corn from ten to twenty cents per bushel; hay from one to two dollars per ton; wheat forty cents per bushel; coffee two and a half cents per pound.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

New York, July 8.—The London Times of June 27th contains important despatches. A Leipzig (Saxon) despatch of the 25th says that the Prussian army corps destined to operate against Bavaria, had arrived. A Berlin despatch of the 26th states positively that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and the demand of the King for twenty-four hours for deliberation as to terms of capitulation had been granted.

A Florence despatch of the 26th says that the papers assert that the want of success in the first battle is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance. The country had full confidence in the army, and the war against Austria would be continued until the complete liberation of Venetia had been effected.

An official despatch, dated Brescia, Italy, 25th, says: "To-day an engagement took place between the Italian Volunteers and Austrians between the bridge of Caffaro and Sandstone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded." It is anticipated the Italians will make a diversion in favor of Prussia by attacking Bavaria through the Tyrol.

Telegrams from Madrid to the 22nd, says that yesterday the eighth regiment of foot, with artillery and a regiment of horse, revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied, however, were retaken by the troops remaining faithful to the government and after an obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered at discretion. Another despatch from Madrid, June 25th, says that tranquility prevails throughout Spain. The superior officer of regiments that revolted at Madrid, did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and none wounded in endeavoring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent sergeants and corporals will be shot to-day. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was one hundred. The Russians occupied Khotkard in Bokhara after seven days' fighting. The loss of the Bokharans was considerable; of the Russians, only one hundred were killed.

The Russians have cut off the roads thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

Chicago, July 9.—London correspondence gives a full summary of the proceedings in regard to the Reform Bill. The Ministry had constantly carried their points by majorities ranging from 5 to 27. When Lord Dunkellin moved that the basis of borough franchise be seven pounds rateable value instead of seven pounds rental value, which it was estimated, would make a difference of sixty thousand persons in the number designed to be qualified—seven pounds rateable being equal to nine pounds rental. The vote resulted in 306 for the Ministry and 307 for Dunkellin's motion. Parliament adjourned to wait for the results.

All parties were already rallying for a popular election, believing a dissolution of Parliament inevitable, for Gladstone had announced after the above vote that "from the mode of enfranchisement proposed in the bill, the Ministry are not under any circumstances or conditions prepared to recede; yet by it we intend to stand." The Times endeavours to mitigate and explain the way the division, which it considers as dealing with mere details, and affirms that as it had no bearing upon the only principle now allowed to be in the question of admission (so called) of the poor electors, the enlargement of constituency has not been definitely put to the House.

The Daily News says: The Derbyites know well enough that apart from all differences about the valuation meaning of this amendment, it was nothing more or less than a refusal to trust their fellow countrymen, who might be included in the £7 franchise, and the design, though not expressed, was to raise the franchise as proposed by Government to the £9 franchise. This is the issue yet to be tried by the Liberal party, and the great body of the people of the country.

Eastern States.

New York, July 9.—The thermometer again reached 98° yesterday—33 cases of sunstroke are reported as the number occurring on Saturday, in addition to the 27 reported as resulting fatally. Copious rains fell last night. Two deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. Thermometer this morning stands at 81.

The Southern papers exhibit no general disposition responding to the call for a national convention at Philadelphia.

The Police Inquiry.

EDITORS COLONIST AND CHRONICLE:—In looking over the Estimates for the police force, passed by the House, I see that the aggregate amount comes to \$11,656. Five constables are rated at two dollars a day. I am aware that the same has been done before, I think in March last, but with what result? Has any constable got the two dollars? No; and the public (or I should rather say the representatives of the public) should see that the money voted was applied after the manner it is intended, and that none of the scheming and resented to have been practised in short time since, viz: giving the men's pay and an arrears to make up the pay of Mr. Welch as Inspector. On examination of the number of officers &c employed, I find that the House has passed upwards of two thousand dollars more than is actually required to pay the force, as it stood to the end of last month. Now this sum would be sufficient to pay the amounts deducted from the Superintend and Inspector—the former \$300, and the latter \$300. It would be well to look to this and not vote public money blindly. Up to last month there were eight officers receiving \$75; 3 do., \$1 50; 1 cook \$1 50; which, together with the Inspector, \$1200, and the Sergeant, \$900 and the other officers of the prison, only come to \$9500, and includes constable Hill acting as secretary.

KLOSH NAANICH.

New Advertisements

FOR REBELLION

THE FIRE-PROOF BUILT STORE, at present occupied by Messrs. Jackson & Campbell & Co., on Wharf street. For terms apply to J. J. SUTTONGE, Messrs. Jackson & Co., Wharf street.

Prize Medal Soap!

WE HAVE THIS DAY TRANSFERRED THE AGENCY OF Yardley Soaps to Langley & Co. J. H. TURNER & CO.

THESE SUPERIOR SOAPS, WHICH WERE AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS

At the World's Fairs of 1851 and 1862, are especially adapted for use of FAMILIES, HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS.

LANGLEY & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Yates street, jy11

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL..... TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST FIRE AND LIFE PREMIUMS OF ANY COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the Royal Insurance Company for the opening of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their valuable services.

The business of the Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

SPROUT & CO.

Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia. jy11

THE COMIACKEN MINING CO. LIMITED

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ASSESSMENT

OF twenty five cents per share in the above named Company, is payable on or before the 30th inst., at the Agent's office or to his account at the Bank of British Columbia.

THOS. ALLOP, Liquidator.

Government Street, Victoria, V. I., June 29, 1866.

jy21

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

HOTEL,

Store Street,

(Between Herald and Fisgard),

VICTORIA, V. I.

ANDREW ASTRICO & CO.

RESPECTUALLY INFORM THEIR

also Hotel is the MOST CONVENIENT AND

CLEAN HOTEL in Victoria. It is conducted on the European principle, and is suitable for

the wants of the tourist at a moderate price. A restaurant being attached to the premises. Meals can be had at all hours of the day. Private Dining room for

The rates of charges are as follows:

Board and Lodging per week, \$5 50 to \$6 50

" " Day, " " \$1

Single Meals, " " 37½ cents

Beds, " " 50 cents

A Fireproof Safe in the House, ly10 Im

TERMS—Cash in advance

ly10 Im

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FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FLOURING MILL, COMPOSED

OF THE FOLLOWING PARTS:—

1. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 2. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 3. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 4. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 5. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 6. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 7. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 8. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 9. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

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and Brackets; 21. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 22. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

and Brackets; 23. A Pair of 3-facet Iron Stones, Spuds

